

State Library

# Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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No. 2455.

## The White Sulphur Springs Correspondence.

New York, September 4.—The following letters have just been made public:

### LETTER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

White Sulphur Springs,  
West Virginia, August 26, 1868.

**GENERAL:** Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come, with my heart in my hand, to learn the condition, wishes, and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of grave, energetic, self-sacrificing men, who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States' rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is driving us towards consolidation; and, also, that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go further and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralization, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of our country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value, until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible if not probable to arise; such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one, I know, who reflects—believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously, and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise, and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our Government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future. Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union—every thinking man of the great West and North—why it cannot be done.

We are told by those who have controlled the Government for the last four years, that the people of the South will not do it; that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen and the few white, who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead and make their living off of the ignorant, inexperienced-colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers or without any of these attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of Government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into it, or move out of the country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and the people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought

to be, a shorter and surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order, and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is—"Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I came to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and so many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also what you are willing to do about it. I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join you in that written expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and to the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous, and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man—in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South; but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who would concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men—who want substantial and solid peace—and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Gen. R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs,  
West Virginia.

### REPLY OF GENERAL L.

White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia,  
Aug. 26, 1868.

**General:** I have the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States government.

Through their State conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that these old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed.

As it is, we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact is that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications, which are necessary to make them safe depositaries of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deplore disorder and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth-right of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Va., B. C. Adams, Miss.,  
G. T. Beauregard, La., W. J. Green, N. C.,  
A. H. Stephens, Ga., Lewis E. Harvin, Va.,  
A. H. Stuart, Va., P. V. Daniels, Jr., Va.,  
C. M. Conrad, La., W. T. Southerlin, Va.,  
Linton Stephens, Ga., A. B. James, La.,  
A. T. Caperton, W. Va., T. Beauregard, Texas,  
John Echois, Va., M. O. H. Norton, La.,  
F. S. Stockdale, Texas, T. P. Branch, Ga.,

H. T. Russell, Ga.,  
S. J. Douglass, Fla.,  
Jos. R. Anderson, Va.,  
W. F. Turner, W. Va.,  
C. H. Saber, S. C.,  
E. Fontaine, Va.,  
John Letcher, Va.,  
Jan. Lyons, Va.,  
To Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico,  
White Sulphur Springs, Va.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution.

**A LETTER FROM GEN. F. P. BLAIR.**  
Col. R. A. Alston recently wrote to Gen. Blair, inclosing a copy of the Atlanta New Era, and referred the General to the lines at the head of that paper, in which it quotes General Grant as saying "Let us have peace," and General Blair as saying "Let us have war." He received the following letter in reply:

Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory.

Tuesday, August 18, 1868.

Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir: Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta is received. This is the business for which he is paid, and by which he gets his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country; and although General Grant says "Let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only through the military power and actual war on the principles of the Government. Yours, truly,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

**PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.**—The private execution, which recently took place for the first time in England, has elicited very different expressions of feeling as to the benefit resulting from the change. The London Times, thinking that private executions were intended to be private, limited the remarks of its reporter to a few brief, bald paragraphs. The other papers took a different view of the matter. The Star sent Mr. Edmund Yates, the novelist; the Telegraph sent Mr. George Augustus Sala, and the News sent Mr. Joseph Parkinson to describe the scene, all with instructions to make a sensational story out of the occurrence. As a consequence, the journals are arguing that executions which afford food for such articles in the papers, are not half private enough. The law in England now provides that a black flag shall be displayed, and a bell tolled when the drop falls, so that all may know that the criminal is dying, and so that the impression of terror may be made upon every mind.

**THINGS DOWN SOUTH.**—A private letter received from Brevet Lieut. Col. Welsh, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, commanding post of Waterboro, S. C., states that while engaged in rescuing a colored man from an armed band of negroes, on the 24th of August ult., the Colonel's force of twenty men was attacked by the mob, and a skirmish of several hours' duration ensued. The troops were first fired on, and the Colonel thinks would have been defeated, so great was the disparity of numbers, but for the superiority of their arms (breech-loaders.) The post of Waterboro is some fifty miles from the railroad, which accounts for the delay in the announcement by telegraph. The Col. gave no particulars, being engaged in making his official report, but states that the fight was a hot one.

Washington Rep. (rad.)

**AMERICAN WINE.**—The best "Champagne" wine to be found in this country is said to be that made from the famous grapes grown on Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, Ohio. It has enough of body, and a sparkle which it carries for half an hour or so after it is poured into the glass. The still wine made from the Kelley's Island grapes has been long appreciated by connoisseurs. About 100,000 gallons of wine are now in stock on the island.

The culture of silk has become an important interest in California.

# Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.  
Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1868.

All these indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

## THE FLAG.

The Seymour and Blair Club in this place, on Saturday last, raised a pole some ninety feet high, from which flew the Union Flag. Mr. Busbee, of Raleigh, was handsomely introduced by Mr. P. N. Strudwick, and delivered an interesting address. He was followed by Mr. John W. Graham. So much time had been consumed in preparing the pole that it was not raised until so late in the afternoon that many of the visitors had left town, but still the audience was quite respectable, and everything passed off quietly and orderly and satisfactorily.

Under the Constitution of Georgia, recently formed, negroes are not eligible to office. In consequence a resolution was passed excluding them from their seats in the Legislature. The House adopted a resolution to pay the expelled members nine dollars per day to the time of their expulsion, and mileage one way; also a resolution declaring persons, having the next highest number of votes in negro members' expelled, members of the House, if they have no constitutional ineligibility. A committee of three was appointed to examine the election returns and report to the House.

**FIRES IN LUMBERTON.**—We learn that on Saturday night last the 8th instant, the Tobacco Factory of Messrs. R. P. Hancock & Co., at Lumberton, Caswell county, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, including eighty-five thousand pounds of tobacco, the books of the firm, &c. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. We understand the property was insured for \$50,000.

The first number of the Carolina Farmer, to be published in Wilmington, it is announced, will be issued on the first of October.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—eleven hundred delegates present—has nominated John Q. Adams, of Quincy, for Governor, and Reuben Noble for Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Smith, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the 16th inst., for the purpose of passing a registry law.

The President has proclaimed the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua. It is of a liberal character of friendship, commerce and navigation.

Gov. Worth.—The health of Governor Worth, we are glad to say, is improving, and we learn that he intends to resume the practice of the law in this city. He is now on a visit North, for the purpose of renewing his business relations with his former clients.

## INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Kansas City, Sept. 4, P. M.—A Mexican train was attacked at Pawnee Fork, on the old Platte Road, seventy-three miles northwest of Fort Dodge. Sixteen Mexicans were scalped, and their bodies were burned with the wagons.

Another train, with 75,000 pounds of wool, was attacked within 28 miles of Fort Dodge. The escort fought until the ammunition was exhausted, when they abandoned the train.

A son of Caleb A. Morse, of Westminister, New Hampshire, six years old, while in a fit of somnambulism, a few nights since, fell down stairs, and jumped into a well twenty feet deep, in which the water was four feet deep. He was rescued by his father, and in the morning knew nothing of the affair.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Advices by the gulf cable from Hayti state that Sainave, the dethroned ex-President and colored emperor, is preparing to leave, and intends to favor the United States with his presence. The insurgents captured one of his war vessels, on board of which were his mother and his minister of war. Sainave had imprisoned the Prussian consul, and threatened the life of the British minister, for which insolence the British man-of-war Favorite was preparing to bombard Port au Prince.

A fleet of 515 vessels is now on its way from the Black Sea with grain for Western Europe, most of which will be discharged in England. The quantity is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 bushels.

## For the Hillsborough Recorder.

I wish to call the attention of the farmers of Orange to the propriety of their trying the Marl now offered them by John Lasperre & Co.

This Marl is obtained at Mount Olive, on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail-road, and according to the analysis before us, contains sixty-five per cent of carbonate of lime, fifteen per cent of phosphates, and the residue silica, &c.; or in every 2,000 pounds there would be 1,300 pounds of carbonate of lime and 300 pounds of phosphate. The company propose to deliver this Marl at the Hillsborough depot for \$7.50 per ton.

Bang's Superphosphate has been a good deal used in this vicinity, and with decided advantage. Three hundred pounds to the acre is considered a good manuring, and would cost about \$10, but whether it can be regarded as a permanent improvement is not clearly ascertained. I am disposed to believe that it is.

That Lime is a permanent improver for our old worn out acid lands, my experience and reading both convince me, but it does not usually exhibit any considerable improvement in the first crop; it must, by cultivation, be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and have time to neutralize the acids, which are unfriendly to vegetation, and to set free, by its chemical combinations, other matters heretofore insoluble, which then become food for plants.

In Great Britain, perhaps the most highly improved agricultural country in the world, lime is regarded as absolutely necessary to the proper development of the land.

That the Phosphates enhance materially the growing crops to which they are applied, there can be no question, the difficulty is to get a pure and reliable article.

This Mount Olive Marl is a natural product of the earth, there is no excuse or necessity for its being manufactured, or motive for its adulteration; and besides it is found in our own State, and worked by native North Carolinians.

Let us encourage the enterprise, and thereby benefit ourselves.

**A HOME FOR EX-GOVERNOR WISE.**—It is stated that the foreign population of the United States are raising a fund for the purchase of a homestead for General Henry A. Wise, in token of their appreciation of his resistance to the proscription of foreigners by the "Know Nothing" party. The scheme originated at the North, and there seems to be no doubt of its success.

About one thousand dollars will be raised in Richmond, in sums of one to five dollars. It is intended to purchase a home, stock it well and furnish it elegantly in every respect, and settle the old gentleman comfortably for the balance of his days. *Richmond Hig.*

**EDUCATION IN IRELAND.**—In Ireland the Methodist stand at the head in the matter of education, only 9 per cent. of them being without instruction. The Presbyterians return 11 per cent., the Episcopalians 16 per cent. of ignorance—while, as to knowledge, the Roman Catholics are nowhere.

**AN ACTIVE STURGEON CAPTURED.**—Last week, at the schooner Forward, Jones, master, with a cargo of coal, from Havre de Grace, for this city, was off Stump Neck, in the Potomac, the man at the wheel was for a time very much alarmed by the sudden flapping of a large sturgeon on the deck close by him, which had jumped aboard from the river. The fish was secured with a noose, thrown overboard and towed here, where it was sold.

*Alex. Gazette.*

A resident of Brooklyn, New York, has been fined two hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary for raising a false alarm of fire.

Fourteen thousand people in the Red river country, north of Minnesota, are in danger of starvation, grasshoppers having made almost a clean sweep of their crops.

It has been decided in Washington that unless a job printer produces work which is sold by him, or by others for his account, he is not liable to a manufacturers' tax.

The visit of the Chinese embassy to Boston, it is estimated, will cost the municipality about \$15,000.

The inhabitants of Saratoga are said to extort enough from strangers in two months to enable them to live without work the remaining ten.

A New Orleans woman put a charcoal furnace in her bedroom to drive out the mosquitoes, and succeeded in suffocating her family.

In the twenty wards of Paris there are twelve thousand five hundred and forty-three cafes and eating houses, which have thirty thousand billiard tables.

## From the Raleigh Sentinel.

### LETTER FROM HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

The following excellent letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, was elicited by a recent invitation to address the people of Davie:

**A. A. HAREN, Esq.**—Dear Sir: I regret that it is not in my power to accept the invitation of the citizens of Mocksville transmitted in your favor of the 16th inst., to participate with them in a public meeting and Barbecue in that town, on the 23rd inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Seymour and Blair as candidates for the offices of the President and Vice President of the United States.

But I beg you to assure them of my hearty co-operation in the support of those nominations and in earnest wishes for the success of the ticket. The principles it represents are dear to the friends of Constitutional liberty, and were never subjects of dispute in our contests in former years, when Whig and Democrat were the proud names, under which our people divided. It was reserved for the party which now through Congress (and Congress alone) sways the destiny of this country, to assist the Constitution in its plainest and most essential provisions, and to call for a union of all patriots to correct their misrule.

And the candidates are worthy of the cause. Of all the eminent men, whose claims were canvassed in reference to the candidacy, I regard Mr. Seymour, from his public discussions of the topics of the times, as best qualified for the Presidential office, not merely in ability, but in temper, character, self-reliance and the elevated motives which characterize his actions. Mr. Blair is less known to our section of country—his public course, both civil and military, being passed, in a greater part, during the war, when communication with the opposite section was cut off. But it is sufficient to know, that although he was a gallant and determined enemy while the war raged, he is a generous and magnanimous friend in peace, and his nomination by the Convention called for the selection of candidates upon the principles proclaimed by it, is all sufficient to secure our suffrage.

I am, very respectfully,  
Yours ob't: serv't.,  
W. A. GRAHAM.

**TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN CALLAO.**—Private advices from Panama, under date of August 21, announce a great earthquake in Peru, as follows:

"A fearful earthquake took place in Callao on the 13th inst., which lasted seven minutes. No lives were lost, but many houses were injured. At 7 P. M. the sea retired for one hundred yards; on returning, the water rose ten feet above the usual level. Great fears were entertained that Callao would be completely inundated. At 12 o'clock the mole and wharf were completely covered, the sea rushing into the lower part of the city. The town was completely deserted, the population having fled panic-stricken, to the interior.—At last accounts (14th) the worst was over; but great alarm prevailed in the community for the safety of their property. Shipping had not suffered when the steamer left."

**HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.**—The wife of Mr. Joseph Holly, of Montgomery county, Va., lost her life last week in a shocking manner. The Southwest says:

"Mr. Palmer was threshing Mr. H.'s wheat crop with his new separator, and Mrs. Holly had walked out to see the machine work. In walking around, she undertook to step over the tumbling rods which connect the horse power with the thresh box, when they caught the skirt of her dress, and winding it up fastened her tightly to them, and before she could be rescued beat her to death against the ground. The separator was propelled at the time by six horses, at a speed which could not be checked for some minutes, so that the unfortunate woman was carried around the rods at least fifty times, and at every revolution was brought in violent contact with the earth, which was literally excavated to the depth of some inches by the repeated strokes of her body. When released from the fatal grasp of the rods, she breathed but once, when death relieved her of suffering."

A resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been fined two hundred and fifty dollars and sentenced to three months in the penitentiary for raising a false alarm of fire.

A French photographer, it is said, has succeeded in obtaining very fine and accurate panoramic views of Paris from a balloon nearly one thousand feet in the air.

Appleton's entire book establishment in New York city, was recently burned, at a loss of \$200,000.

## From the Standard.

### THE LATE HON. D. L. SWAIN.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 31, 1868.

The Faculty of the University of North Carolina met, this day, to express their feeling at the death of Governor Swain. Prof. Fetter was called to the chair, and Prof. Phillips was appointed Secretary.

The following paper was unanimously adopted:

"The Faculty of the University of North Carolina, desiring to record their sense of the great worth of their deceased President and friend, the Hon. David Lowry Swain, L. L. D.

"Resolved, 1st. That in our long and intimate association with him, as the President of the University—some twelve, some twenty, some thirty years—we have had perpetual occasion to admire his earnest devotion to its interests, the wise forecast of his plans for its advancement, the mild firmness of his discipline, and his singular power of winning the confidence and affection of his pupils.

"2d. That while we have a deep sense of the great loss which the State and the University have suffered, we feel that our own loss is even greater; and shall not cease to mourn for him as for a friend whom we have most sincerely loved, and whose love for us we have always esteemed a high and special privilege.

"3d. That we would express to the immediate family of our deceased friend, our profound sympathy in their deep affliction; and still we rejoice with them in the remembrance that his life and especially his latter days were abundantly cheered with the light of Christian hope."

Chapel Hill, N. C., Aug. 31, 1868.

At a meeting of the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That by the death of Hon. David Lowry Swain, L. L. D., the Historical Society of the State of North Carolina has lost its founder, its first and only President and its most useful member.

2. That, in addition to other causes of sorrow for his death, this Society would commemorate his love for his native State—his indefatigable zeal in collecting the memorials of its history—his minute, extensive and most accurate knowledge of men and events connected with it, and his unfailing readiness to communicate to all inquirers his ample stores of information, which make his loss not only sorrowful, but irreparable.

3. That this Society would assure the members of the family of its deceased President that it sincerely sympathizes in their deep affliction.

CHARLES PHILLIPS,  
Secretary Historical Society.

[From the Bolivar, Tenn., Bulletin.]

## WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

For months past we have longed to let before the public, the fact that a most wonderful discovery had been made in the art of telegraphing by two of our fellow citizens—Gen. M. Dugan, and Booker Ford, and Colonel Coleman of Memphis, and shall now proceed to record what we have seen in operation at the telegraph office in this place for weeks past. The discovery made does away with all the jars and fluids heretofore used in telegraph offices, and a current of electricity sufficiently strong for all purposes is drawn from mother earth by means of one sheet of copper and one sheet of zinc, which are buried to the depth of two feet, and having about four inches of earth between them. To the copper plate wires are attached, and the current thus procured seems inexhaustible. The operators at the telegraph office here long since dispensed with fluids of all kinds, and every message sent from Bolivar now is recorded by an instrument which receives its power from the buried battery, and which consists of nothing but one sheet of copper and one of zinc. The inventors have applied for a patent, and it is hoped that their prayer will be speedily answered, as this discovery of theirs is destined to work a most wonderful change in the art of telegraphing. Hereafter we shall endeavor to give a full and complete account of this truly great discovery, and are proud to say that Hardeman county belongs to the credit. Those who doubt the truth of what we say can go to the depot and see for themselves as the new battery is in full and constant operation, and has never failed to do all and even more than the old costly jars and fluids can do. This invention will save thousands of dollars to the telegraph companies and is destined to become universal by adoption on account of its cheapness and durability.

The Harpers employ over a hundred men in their immense publishing establishment in New York,

**SUGAR-PLANTING IN HONDURAS.**—The Louisiana planters who have settled in Honduras and engaged in the cultivation of sugar, are reported to have been very successful. One planter, it is said, has made this season nearly half a million pounds of sugar, the work of rolling being still in progress. The work of opening new plantations is going on, coffee as well as sugar receiving attention. One man who has begun an extensive plantation intends to build a light railroad over it to obviate the necessity of using mules and oxen for transportation.

**WHAT IT COSTS TO SEE NIAGARA.**—A correspondent writes: "To see Niagara you buy eleven silk dresses for your wife, and six shirts for yourself. You then get all the ready money you have, borrow all your friends have, and make arrangements for unlimited credit at two or three good solvent banks. You then take six trunks, some more money, a nurse, a colored servant, some more money, and then after getting some more money, and extending your credit at one or two more strong banks, you set out. It is better, if possible, just before you leave, to mortgage your homes, and get some more money."

**ALLIED BOSS INSURANCE COMPANIES.**—The New York Sun alleges that five bogus insurance companies in Jersey City have lately "shut up shop," after issuing a million of dollars in policies to parties in various sections of the country. It is stated that one of the companies had issued policies to the amount of \$650,000, and the others to amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$400,000, the total being over a million of dollars.

**New York, Sept. 1, P. M.**—Warrants were issued, to-day for the arrest of prominent Revenue officials here. Charges not made public. Ex-Collector Smith was arrested.

**Philadelphia, Sept. 1, P. M.**—Hon. Thomas B. Jones and his two daughters, aged twelve and seventeen, were killed, and his son seriously injured, by lightning, to-day, at New Egypt, New Jersey.

The editor of the Charlotte Democrat says: We opposed secession in 1860 because we were for peace—we favored the election of Gov. Holden in 1865 in order to promote peace—and we now go for Seymour and Blair because we honestly believe their election will secure a lasting peace to our distracted country, and promote the welfare of every man, black and white. Let us have peace.

**The Jamaica Massacres**, which horrified the world a year or two ago, are now known, through official investigation, to have been the result of a deliberate plot to destroy all the white mailed on the Island and establish a semi-barbarian regime ere assistance could come to the white women and children from any quarter.

**The Philadelphia Press** says: "It has finally been decided not to call together again the constitutional convention of Virginia."

Twelve months' imprisonment is the punishment given to a couple of traitorous voters in England.

**Foxes** are devouring whole flocks of turkeys in Freedom, N. H.

#### Obituary.

Died at his residence in Alismere, on Wednesday night last, very suddenly, Mr. ROBERT WILSON, second son of the late Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D. of Melville. The uniform affability and kindness of his manners won for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him, and his loss is a severe affliction to his widowed mother and immediate relatives; but they have great consolation in the well-grounded assurance that he has exchanged a life of suffering for a happy and glorious immortality.

Died, in Hillsborough, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, Miss SUSAN M. CHRISTMAS, daughter of Mr. John Christmas, in the 30th year of her age. Amiable and affectionate in her disposition, she was snatched away from those who best knew and loved her, under circumstances peculiarly distressing. Having just recovered from a severe and almost mortal illness, and while her family and herself supposed her to be nearly as well as ever, she was suddenly attacked again, and hurried in unconsciousness to the grave. Yet even in this bitter disappointment was ordered in great mercy: for it was her former illness which led her, both before and after her supposed recovery, to that hearty avowal of her faith in Christ, and of her purpose, then renewed, to follow him, in which her friends find their chief consolation in their sad bereavement.

#### SEED WHEAT.

I WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat. A prime article, as good as can be procured in the county. Call on

**REDING CAPE.**

Sept. 9. 54—

**W. S. ROULHAC,**  
OF HILLSHOROUGH, NEW JERSEY

**D. T. WILLIAMS & CO.**  
Commission Merchants,  
No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,  
RICHMOND, VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour, and all articles of Country Produce.

Mark your packages plainly with your name, write

on your wishes and they will be complied with.

Consignments solicited.

#### SEED IN STORE.

50 Bushels Extra Beaufort Wheat \$4.50

50 Bushels County \$3.00

15 Bushels Clover and Timothy Seed.

Bought Pho. Lime, Mano. Lime and Plaster.

For sale by BROWN, & CO.

Sept. 9. 54—

**50,000 POUNDS DRY AND GREEN HIDES WANTED,**

FOR WHICH

The highest Market Price will be Paid.

WE will Tan Hides for one half, and having a new and well-arranged Tannery, with Vats under cover, Wr. Willie Burton (who has been long and well known as a Tanner) as our Tanner, and our Mr. W. G. Norwood giving his strict and undivided attention to the business, and our determination not only to succeed but to give perfect satisfaction to those who patronize us, we feel no hesitation in saying that we will produce as good Leather, and in as short time, as can be done in the State.

W. G. & J. NORWOOD.

Leather Hides will be purchased for us by, and may be left with the following persons to be tanned by us; the leather, when tanned, will be returned through the channel received, unless otherwise directed. Our agents will also keep a supply of leather for sale Call and see samples.

BROWN & CO., Hillsborough.  
J. M. PUGH, Morrisville,  
EVANS TURNER, Turner's Mill,  
T. C. ELLIS, Cedar Grove,  
CARR & CHEEK, Durham,  
ALEXANDER DICKSON, Dickson's Mill,  
F. L. WARREN, Prospect Hill, Gaswell Co.  
THOMAS LONG, New Hope,  
W. A. BRADSHAW, Bushy Fork, Person,  
WORTH & McALISTER, Company Shops,  
Hillsborough, Sept. 9. 55—Sw

**1868.**  
**FALL CAMPAIGN.**

**NEW GOODS**

JUST TO HAND,

And now ready for inspection.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

**OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.**

WE are now offering a New Stock of FALL GOODS, for Cash or Barter, much lower than we wish to do.

We wish and expect our old customers to stick to us.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

**SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.**

REMEMBER, every customer we lose is our gain. Have always treated you upon this system. Think of it.

BROWN & CO.

September 2. 54—

**SEED WHEAT.**

I CAN furnish a new article of SEED WHEAT from abroad. Speak in time.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 2. 54—

**UDOLPHO WOLFE,**

22 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of North Carolina that they have been appointed agents for UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York, for the sale of his celebrated

**SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,**

AND

**BOTTLED WINES AND LIQUORS.**

Mr. Wolfe's name is a household word in every part of the Southern States.

ADRAIN & VOLLMER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 26. 53—3

**\$20 SEWING MACHINES.**

HAND me \$20 and get the worth of your money.

JAMES WEBB, Jr., Agent.

Aug. 26. 53—3

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I WISH to sell a good article of White Wheat.

A prime article, as good as can be procured in the county. Call on

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W. A. BRADSHAW, Bushy Fork, Person,

WORTH & McALISTER, Company Shops,

Hillsborough, Sept. 9. 55—Sw

## NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a General Assortment of Goods, at prices to suit these hard times, for cash and barter.

JAMES WEBB, JR.

## THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING that the interests of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The Farmer will be issued monthly, at \$2 per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and its typographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the Farmer worthy the support of the intelligent Planters and Farmers of North Carolina and South Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post-office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few insertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a periodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to

W. M. H. BERNARD.

July 1—45

Wilmington, N. C.

## FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any description of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.

Also Fink's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.

Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868.

## "1000 BALANCES" DUE AT OUR CABIN.

WE have one thousand small Balances due us. Think of it. If you are one who owe us \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$400, \$800, or 1000 Dollars, please multiply by 1000 and see if we do not want money. How are we to get money pay what we owe, unless you think we want it, expect it, and live in hope of your getting it and paying it, and that promptly.

BROWN & CO.

June 23. 44—

## "SMALL BALANCE DUE."

HOW can we sell you, if you do not pay the small balance due us?

BROWN, & CO.

## "YOU WANT HELP."

THE way we get too help us.

BROWN & CO.

## "SHERIFF OR COLLECTOR."

IF you find your small balance in the hands of the collector, it is because we must have a settlement.

BROWN, & CO.

## WHAT IS WANTED.

IT is the small balance you owe us, that we want!

We have one thousand small balances.

BROWN & CO.

## ATTENTION ALL—THE FACT.

YOUR attention is called to the fact that we must have money. We expect you who owe us to make payment.

BROWN & CO.

## WANTED MONEY.

IF you owe us, remember we owe you the money to pay our debts.

BROWN & CO.

## PLEASE CALL.

IF you owe us, pay part; if you please call and pay up.

BROWN & CO.

## A FACT.

WE will render statements to our friends who owe us, and expect them to pay. It is a fact that we must have money.

BROWN & CO.

June 23. 44—

VERY superior Green Tea, just received, by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

GENTLEMEN summer Undershirts. Just received by JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24. 48—

## ROSADALIS.

A CONSTANT supply kept on hand JAMES WEBB, Jr.

July 24. 48—

## JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

K. H. POGUE.

## SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

&c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

## SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedges Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 24—

## LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12. 26—

## CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

## COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's

Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,

Hillsborough.

NOTE: Varnish, White-wash and

DRUG STORE.

## FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

## VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguaya Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup,

Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lampes, Chimneys

and Wicks.

GESE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes,

Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks,

Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and

Upper Leather, Rue Hering.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

## WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and

Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and

Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon,

Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

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They are in every

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NOTE: Varnish, White-wash and

DRUG STORE.

## W. A. GATTIS, & CO. Dealers in Confectionaries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND,

where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep

constantly on hand a good assortment of Confectionaries.

Candies, Nuts, Figs, Lopsters, Pickles, &c. &c.

Sardines, Oysters, Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

Pepper and Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot,

Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the price shall

be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

August 14. 01—

## HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH

## AND BARTER STORE.

## New Goods,

## NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentle,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at

fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3. 57—

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and

five gallon Tin Cans, at the

DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the

DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the

DRUG STORE.

FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the

DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Ick Ointment, at the

DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles, &c., at the

DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some

DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the

DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the

DRUG STORE.

April 3. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pa Scissors, at the

DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts

for the Handkerchief, at the

DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the

DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dress

ing Combs, at the

DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and

Chimneys, at the

DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal